

A NEW SPECIES OF DIRPHIA.

BY WILLIAM SCHAUS.

Dirphia carminata.

Head, collar and body below light brown. Thorax, base of abdomen and anal hairs light red; abdomen otherwise black, banded with buff. Primaries light red; the veins on outer half finely white; an inner dark spot on costa, one on median, and another on submedian, black, shaded on either side with white: an outer oblique interrupted black line broadly shaded with white above and below cell and on inner margin. Secondaries: basal half light reddish-brown; a large dark spot at end of cell; a dark outer band, outwardly shaded with whitish; the outer part of wing brownish-black; the veins finely white; fringe whitish. Expanse, 95 mm.

Habitat.—Jalapa, Mexico.

THE LARVA OF CARAMA CRETATA.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

The larva occurs on the red-bud (*Cercis canadensis*) in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., gregariously at first but scattering somewhat over the tree and feeding singly when half grown. They do not wander widely as with the allied *Lagoa crispata*. Structurally the larvæ are as in *Lagoa*, but in coloration differ markedly, being furnished with but thin pale hair, the skin being brightly colored in yellow, red and black. A somewhat similar modification is seen in the Porto Rican *Megalopyge krugii*, but the continental species is more strongly marked. The last five stages of *Carama cretata* came under observation, all essentially alike.

Larva. Head dark brown; width about 2 mm. Shape as in *Lagoa* with hookless feet on joints 6 and 11, besides the usual ones; long pointed everted glands behind the spiracles; impressed dots situated as in the spined Cochlidiidæ. Thick, flattened, joint 2 hood-shaped, smooth, but hairy. Four rows of warts on the thorax, three on the abdomen, normal. Pale yellow subventrally, on the hood and the warts with a circular area around each; on joints 3-5 and 12-13 deep brown-red dorsally to the lateral wart, shaded, running close to the warts; on joints 5-11 deep black cut by the round spots about the warts of subdorsal row (i + ii) and incised by semicircular areas about the lateral warts (iii), not reaching below these. Depressed spaces (1) and (4) white with clear dots, those of (1) paired; (2) represented by dots only. Hairs of two kinds, short and spiny with large basal cones, and long (12 mm.) feathery ones, white. A few hairs on foot base.

Cocoon, formed in the ground. Dorsal side arched with a low median carina; a narrow hollow margin along each side; ventral surface flattened with a squarish tubelike projection in the middle; anterior end with an imperfect flap or lid covered by the arch of the dorsal surface.

Emergence in July, mature larvæ in September; single brooded.